THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRESS LEVEL WITH THE FAIR PRODUCTION OF BREAST MILK ON NURSES WHO ARE BREASTFEEDING AT PANTI WALUYO HOSPITAL MALANG

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The nursing profession has an important role in providing health services in every health institution. Demands for professional services provide a workload that can increase stress on nurses, one of which can have an impact on breast milk production for nursing mothers. This study aims to determine the relationship between stress levels and the smooth production of breast milk in nursing nurses at Panti Waluya Hospital, Malang. This type of research is pre-experimmental with a cross sectional approach. The research sample used a simple random sampling technique with a total sample of 44 respondents. The research was conducted at Panti Waluya Hospital. Most of the 28 respondents (63.7%) had moderate stress levels, most of the respondents (61.3%) had non-fluent milk production. Based on the results of the Chi Square test, p-value + (0.036)<(0.05) is obtained so that Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between stress levels and the smooth production of breast milk for nurses at Panti Waluya Hospital, Malang. Nurses are expected to increase milk production by using stress coping and increasing nutritional intake.

Keywords : Stress Level, Breast Milk Production.

**INTRODUCTION**

The hospital is an organization that is engaged in health services that deal with patients every day. The hospital as one of the sub-systems of health services that provide health services includes medical services, medical rehabilitation and care services. These services are carried out through emergency units, outpatient units and inpatient units (Amalia, 2016). One of the professions that has an important role in providing health services is a nurse. Nurses are providers of health services, where nurses provide services in hospitals 24 hours a day and have constant contact with patients until the patient leaves the hospital. Nursing services are a form of professional service from health services, based on nursing knowledge and tips aimed at individuals, families, groups, and communities, both healthy and sick. determine the quality of the hospital (Nursalam, 2012).

In addition, nurses have very high duties and responsibilities for the safety of human life. So that the nursing profession has a risk of experiencing stress when working. Work stress is a psychological response form of the body caused by pressures, job demands that exceed the ability required. possessed, both in the form of physical or environmental demands and social situations that interfere with the implementation of tasks, which arise from interactions between individuals and their work, and can change normal physical and psychological functions, so that they are considered dangerous and unpleasant (Widyasari, 2010). In addition, nurses' work stress can cause a decrease in performance. Work stress is a condition that arises from the interaction between humans and work and is characterized by human changes that force them to deviate from their normal functions (Luthans, 2006). Work stress on nurses can cause psychological problems such as nurses who are breastfeeding have an impact on the process of releasing breast milk. Optimal growth and development in babies is something that every parent desires, to support optimal growth and development, proper nutrition is needed.

Mother's Milk (ASI) is the most important nutrient and even the main food for babies where no other food can compete with it. Support for mothers is an important factor that also influences mothers to give exclusive breastfeeding. A mother who has positive thoughts of course will be happy to see her baby. All of this happens when the mother is calm. This calm state is obtained by the mother if there is support from the environment around the mother to give breast milk to her baby. To get support from the mother, the baby will also receive support from three parties, namely husband, family, and health workers (Elsanti et al, 2018). As the most important and uncompetitive nutrition, it is certainly a loss if you don't give breast milk to your baby, especially if you prefer or replace it with other products. Breast milk production is strongly influenced by psychological factors. When breastfeeding, a mother needs peace of mind and it is best to stay away from feeling depressed (stressed) because it will affect milk production and the baby's comfort while breastfeeding. Mothers who are always in a state of anxiety, lack of confidence, feeling depressed may affect breastfeeding their babies (Annisa et al, 2015).

There are two important processes in the formation of breast milk and the process of expulsion of milk. The calm psychological and emotional state of the mother greatly affects milk production. Other factors that can affect milk production is stress. Mothers often experience difficulties when breastfeeding for the first time or becoming a breastfeeding mother such as fatigue, little breast milk, sore nipples, and trouble sleeping at night, and stress related to a new role, these can be a source of stress for the mother. depressed, uneasy, anxious, sad, and tense, milk production will have a significant effect. If there is anxiety and stress in breastfeeding mothers, there will be a blockade of the oxytocin hormone secretion reflex / let down reflex. If the let down reflex is not perfect, the thirsty baby is dissatisfied. This dissatisfaction is additional anxiety for the mother. This thirsty and dissatisfied baby will try to get enough milk by increasing the strength of his sucking which can often cause sores on the nipples which of course are painful for the mother. which also adds to the stress. with anxiety and stress can interfere with lactation so that it affects milk production because it inhibits the release of mother's milk very slowly.

Breast milk production is strongly influenced by maternal psychological factors, such as anxiety, lack of confidence, feeling depressed and various forms of emotional calm. The more depressed the mother feels, the less milk is released and inhibits the breastfeeding process in the baby. In addition to stress, the smoothness of breast milk production is also influenced by many factors such as the frequency of breastfeeding, the baby's weight at birth, gestational age at birth, age and parity, stress and acute illness. In addition, the milk production is not smooth. It is suspected that the mother lacks knowledge in understanding the importance of breast care for smooth breastfeeding for the baby. And mothers must know and understand breast milk well because it contains substances needed for baby growth (Maimunah, 2021). Getting exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia is caused by various factors, including the lack of support from various parties, one of which is husband's support. The success of exclusive breastfeeding will be easier if the support from the husband plays a role. Breastfeeding requires a stable emotional condition, considering the psychological factors of the mother greatly affect the production of breast milk, husband and wife must understand each other how important support is for mothers who are breastfeeding (Puspitasari, 2020).

Exclusive breastfeeding from birth to 6 months of age is important for the survival and optimal growth of infants. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that all infants should be exclusively breastfed from birth to 6 months of age. Exclusive breastfeeding is breastfeeding only until the baby is 6 months old, without additional fluids or other foods other than breast milk (Kusumaningrum, 2010). Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted on May 20, 2021 at Panti Waluya Hospital, Malang City, the researchers conducted interviews with 10 people where 10 nurses were breastfeeding. The results of the interview showed that out of 10 nurses who were breastfeeding said they were busy with work and little milk came out. at Panti Waluya Hospital".

**METHOD**

This research uses correlation analytic by using cross sectional approach. This study measures the relationship between stress levels and the smooth production of breast milk in nursing nurses at Panti Waluya Hospital, Malang.

 **RESULT**

The research was conducted at the Panti Waluya Hospital in Malang, which is located at Jl. Yulius Usman Malang on July 22, 2021

General data

The characteristics of respondents in this study include age, education, occupation, income, and number of children which are presented as follows:

Table 1. of frequency distribution of respondents based on age, education, occupation, income, and number of children in the hospital. Waluyo orphanage in 2021

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variabel | Category | F | (%) |
| Age | 25-30 years | 24 | 54,5 |
| 31-35 years | 17 | 38,7 |
| 36-40 years | 3 | 6,8 |
|  |  |  |
| Last education | D3 | 35 | 79,6 |
| S1 | 9 | 20,4 |
|  |  |  |
| Profession | Nurse | 44 | 100 |
|  |  |  |
| income | 2 million | 8 | 18,1 |
| 2.5 million | 7 | 15,9 |
| 3-3,5 million | 29 | 66 |
| Number of children | 1 person2 person3 person | 11249 | 2554,620,4 |
|  |  |  |
| **Total** |  | **44** | **100** |

Based on the distribution table, it shows that most (54.5%) of respondents are aged 25-30 years, most (79.6%) have D3 education, all (100%) work as nurses, most (66%) of respondents earn 3- 3.5 million, and most (54.6%) have 2 children.

Special Data

Specific data in the study presented data on the relationship between workload/stress level with the smooth production of breast milk for nurses at Panti Waluya Hospital, Sawahan Malang in this study. Tabel 2. Based on the table above, it shows that most (63.7%) have a moderate workload/stress level.

Table 2. of Results Description of Workload/Stress Level of Nurses at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan Malang

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Category |  F | (%) |
| Workload/ Stress level |  Light | 6 | 13,7 |
|  Medium | 28 |  63,7 |
|  heavy | 10 | 22,6 |
| **Total** |  |  **44** | **100** |

Table 3. of Results Description of Smooth Breast Milk Production of Nurses at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan Malang

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Category** | **F** | **%** |
| Smooth milk production | Smooth | 17 | 38,7 |
|  Not smooth |  27 | 61,3 |
| **Total** |  | **44** |  **100** |

Tabel 3 Based on the table above, it shows that most (61.3%) have non-current milk production.

This data analysis used cross tabulation with chi quare test to determine the relationship between stress level/workload and smooth milk production at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan, Malang. Data decision making is seen from the level of significance (α) less than 0.05 in the data presented as follows:

Table 4. Cross-tabulation table of the relationship between stress levels and smooth milk production at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan, Malang.

**The relationship between the variables of smooth milk production ( Y )**

 **Total chiquare**

 **Smooth and not Smooth**

 **f % f % f %  *p- value***

**Sress level/workload**

**Light 51 1,41 2,3 6 13,6**

**Medium 102 2,718 40,928 63,70,036**

**Heavy 2 4,5 8 18,210 22,7**

**Total 17 38,627 61,444 100**

Based on the table 4, it is known that from the majority of respondents who have moderate levels of stress (63.7%) in breastfeeding mothers in the category of smooth breastfeeding as many as 17 respondents and those who have non-fluent milk production as many as 27 (61.3%) respondents. The results of the chi quare test obtained p-value = (0.036) < (0.05) so Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of psychological stress / workload and smooth milk production at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan, Malang.

**DISCUSSION**

The results showed that most (54.5%) of respondents were aged 25-30 years, almost all (79.6%) had D3 education, all (100%) worked, most (66%) of respondents earned 3-3.5 million, and most (54.6) have 2 children. Most of the 28 (63.7%) respondents had a moderate level of stress. Research shows that most (61.3%) have non-fluent milk production. The results of the study are in line with the research conducted by Puspita Ningrum, (2006) it was found that babies who were given formula milk had diarrhea more often than babies who were exclusively breastfed. Based on the results of research by Elsanti et al. (2018), there is a significant relationship between social support and the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding with a significant value of 0.001 <0.05. Then there is a significant relationship between the level of stress on the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding with a significant value of 0.028 <0.05.

**SUGGESTION**

1. Most of the 28 (63.7%) respondents have a moderate level of stress. The study showed that most of the 27 (61.3%) respondents had non-fluent milk production.

2. The results of the chi quare test obtained p-value = (0.036) < (0.05) so Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between stress levels and smooth milk production at Panti Waluyo Hospital, Sawahan, Malang.

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